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SUMMARY

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THE PRINCIPLES FOR SPACING THE INDUSTRY AND THE COMPLEX DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE AREAS OF THE USSR WHICH REVEALED BACKWARDNESS

By J.G. FEIGIN

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THE PRINCIPLES FOR SPACING THE INDUSTRY AND THE COMPLEX DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE AREAS OF THE USSR WHICH REVEALED BACKWARDNESS

by

J. G. Feigin

The complex development of the national economy in the areas of the USSR presumes a systematic and a most rational combination of progressive advances of various branches of economy and separate enterprises in particular areas with the aim of a most effective utilization of the natural and man power reserves, productive capacities and means of transportation.

The primary postulate for the complex development of economical areas lies in the stimulation of those specific branches of industry and agriculture which are most intensely developed in particular areas and are viewed as beneficial from standpoint of the entire country. Other branches of the national economy in the given economic region are intimately connected with the development of narrow branches of industry or produce goods and items to satisfy the needs of the local polulation.

The complex development of the national economy in the areas which had earlier lagged behind is closely connected with the systematic spacing of industry throughout the entire country and is viewed as one of the basic principles in the planning system of the USSR. These principles envisage a most efficient utilization of the natural, material and man power reserves of the whole country, an ever-increasing approach of the industrial enterprises to the sources of raw material or to the areas assigned for the consumption of the ready-made produce /which is determined by the features of the given industry/, a gradual leveling of the economical development in separate republics and economical areas of the country and an ever-growing well-being of all the peoples of the USSR.

One of the major principles for a successful and systematic spacing of the productive forces of the USSR lies in the methodical raise of the industry in the areas which revealed backwardness, especially in the eastern areas and eastern republics: in Kazakhstan, in the republics of Middle Asia, in Siberia and in the Far East.

In the very first perspective plans developed for the further advances and spacing of the productive forces elaborated by V.I. LENIN and carried out under his close guidance the problems of overcoming the economical and cultural backwardness in the eastern republics and areas of the USSR had enjoed a most prominent place. The solution of this complex social and economic problem was based upon the utilization and the support of the most advanced and the most industrially developed areas of the European part of the USSR and strongly backed by the enterprises of Moscow and Leningrad. But during the early years following the revolution, when the Soviet state was restoring its destroyed economy with difficulties it had no possiblilities to build new large plants in the backward areas and was forced to transfer separate industrial plants to Kazakhstan and to the republics of Middle Asia and, thus, create a basis for the development of process industries. Concurrently measures were taken for the exploration of the mineral wealth in these areas. The mineral findings would serve as a bulk for the industrial development of the remote areas.

During the posterior years, and especially in the course of the pre-war Five Year plans, the problems involved with the industrial development of the eastern areas withtheir huge deposits of mineral wealth and fuel occupied the central place in the plans for the further advances and the adequate geographical spacing of the Soviet industry. Each republic and area stimulated the development of specific industrial branches in accordance with the availability of its natural resources and with a due account of its

economic conditions. For example, large plants of non-ferrous metallurgy, coal and oil plants, electric power stations, food producing plants and railroad lines have been built in the Kazakhastan republic.

During the war year and particularly during the postwar period the mentioned branches of industry have advanced rapidly and new branches have been created, such as: ferrous metallurgy, machine building industry, chemical industry etc. The industry been developed along more complex lines; its structure became richer and this fact led to an increase of its economic efficiency.

The areas which in the past were the backward ones as well as other republics and economical areas have a guaranteed supply of their produce throughout the entire country on the basis of total equality and mutually beneficient price policy which is operated and regulated by the Soviet according to the planning systen. This fact has a favourable effect upon the ever-continuous growth of production and has a particulas influence upon branches of industry which trade their produce with other areas of the country.

One of the important problems in the raise of the productive forces of Siberia, Kazakhstan and in the Far East in the mobilization of the inadequate man power reserves fron the densely populated areaw of the European part of the USSR. This measure has been stimulated by the state by introducing several economic encouragements.

The development of a wide network of higher educational establishments for the training of engineers and technical personnel chosen from the local population of the eastern regions is a matter of paramount significance. In the course of 1960-1961 there were 74 students of the higher schools per every 10 000 natives in Kazakhstan i.e. one and a half times more than in France and twice as many as in Italy and in the German Federal Republic. In the next coming years the number of students will constantly increase as well as the network of higher schools.

The development of a vast system of institutes for scientific research work with centers in Siberia, Kazakhstan and in the republics of Middle Asia and in the Far East is also a matter of great importance for the fruitful achievements of the national economy in the eastern areas of the USSR. The task of these institutes is to survey and explore the natural resources in the respective areas and to utilize the latter for the complex development of the productive forces in the area and to allocate them in the most rational way.

It is noteworthy to emphasize that in the couse of a good number of years the most highly developed industrial areas of the European part of the USSR have rendered and are still offering varied sorts of assistance to Kazakhstan and other eastern areas in their effort to establish up-to-date industrial enterprises, to build new towns and cities, to develop the transport facilities and agriculture and to train skilled personnel of technicians and engineers. This body of specialists will stimulate the development of science and the study of natural resources in the area.

The general plan adopted till 1980 provides for a complex development of the industry in the eastern areas and the envisaged rate of industrial growth will exceed the rate of growth of the entire country. This will be accomplished owing to the investments alloted to the industries of the eastern areas. The allotment per person in the area will twice as much as envisaged for many areas of the European part of the USSR. This will be a firm basis for a progressive increase and a levelling process in the economic development of the entire number of republics and economical areas and will lead to a further raise of the living standard of the population with a due account of national features and other peculiarities.

The experience of complex development of the national economies in the areas of the USSR which until recently lagged behind and which has been accumulated in the course of several decades can be recommended for the current development of the productive forces in the backward countries with a carefull account of peculiarities in each given case.

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